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## IS ALL FRANCE INSANE?

Unreasonable Passion Controls the Dreyfus Agitation.

## BLIND, BITTER RACE HATRED

Zola Writes a Letter to Faure That Will Live in Literature—Asks Him Not to Stain His Administration With the Crime of the Century.

(Special Cable, Copyrighted.)

Paris, Jan. 15.—Sometimes a nation, like an excited individual, falls into a fit of rage almost as unreasoning and irresponsible as that of a mad beast. Such an attack has seized France at the present moment, and it is impossible to tell into what excesses of prejudice and injustice it may lead her.

It is the outgrowth of the interminable Dreyfus affair, but that is no longer an issue before the public. Instead France is indulging in a blind and bitter passion of race hatred, which, during the past few years, has become such a prominent phase of the public affairs in the nation east of her borders, especially in the life of her ally, Russia. This sentiment is so strong that it is not an exaggeration to say that it is complete proof of the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus was produced to-day it would be hopeless to secure justice at the hands of the government or public opinion.

History, indeed, furnishes no counterpart of such an extraordinary effect of passion and prejudice upon men, ordinarily sane and possessing a sense of honor, as was demonstrated at the close of the trial of Count Esterhazy this week. He was a man known to be guilty of the vilest offenses known to the law and human society, who, with a personal career of low dexterity, and while an officer of the French army had written such sentiments as:

"It would be of immense delight to me to slaughter 150,000 Frenchmen as captives of the Hun." He hoped soon to see all those "ignorant, cowardly chiefs of his go to German prisons."

It was publicly known that he penned these and many other traitorous words, yet when he was acquitted of the particular crime for which Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, his judges and brother officers hastened to shake hands and congratulate him while the public acclaimed him as the martyr of the army.

This is simply bewildering in a nation usually of such a keen sense of honor as France and which is so intensely patriotic. The secret may be found in the subterranean action of anti-Semitism, which has been fermenting among the masses of the large towns and threatens sooner or later to lead to an explosion. The demonstrations were not so much in favor of Count Esterhazy as against those accused of conspiracy against him.

The public passion has increased in intensity every hour since M. Zola's now famous letter was addressed to the president of the republic and which was a terrible attack, directed against the army and government. It was like pouring oil, instead of water, upon a dangerous fire. There can be no doubt that M. Zola was honest and well intentioned in lessening that letter, and it may even be added that he was fully justified by the facts at his command, but if he hoped to promote the cause of innocence against the injustice which he is championing, it was an act of simple folly.

It had, and could have in the present state of public feeling, only the opposite effect. When the country has become calm again and reads that letter in a spirit of rational judgment, it will find that it is one of the most terrific indictments ever brought against a nation. All through it is impassioned, eloquent and sweeping in language, a point blank accusation that Minister of War Dillot and all his staff deliberately thwarted justice in order to save their department from public discredit. The beginning and end of the extraordinary document give a sufficient idea of the style and nature of its contents. Addressing President Faure, M. Zola says:

"Permit me, in gratitude for the kind reception on one occasion favored me, to be anxious about your just glory and to tell you that your star, so lucky down to the present, is threatened with the most shameful and most indelible of stains. You emerged safe from low calumnies. You have conferred honors, you appear radiant in the apotheosis of that patriotic festival which the Russian alliance has been for France, and you are preparing to preside at the solemn triumph of our universal exhibition which is to crown the century of work for truth and liberty, but what a splash of mud has been cast on your name—I had almost said your reign—by this abominable Dreyfus affair. A council of war has just dared, by order, to acquit an Esterhazy, thus giving a fearful blow to all truth and justice, and it is now all over France, who has the pollution on her cheek, while history will write that it was under your presidency that such a social crime could be perpetrated."

"Well, as this I have dared, I also will dare, I shall speak the truth, for I have promised to speak it. If justice, regularly informed, fails to bring it out full and entire, my duty is to speak out. I do not want to be an accomplice. My pen will be haunted by the specter of a Frenchman who there is explaining, and in most horrible tortures, a crime which he has committed, and it is to you, M. Zola, President, to whom I claim to cry out. This truth with all its reach of my revolt as an honest man for your honor's sake, I am convinced that you are ignorant of the truth. And to whom, then, shall I denounce the magnitude of real culpability if not to you, the chief magistrate of the country?"

It is hardly worth while to review Zola's history of Capt. Dreyfus's condemnation, but he makes a strong case for his client and also clear that the record of the court-martial this week was merely a bold attempt to justify the government's action at all hazards. Then he puts the case compactly in the summing up, which is as follows:

"I do not despair of a final victory. I am more certain of it than ever. In fact, the case only begins from to-day, because now our respective positions are clear. On the one side are the guilty parties, who are against the light; on the other side are the avengers, who will devote their lives to the vindication of the truth. I accuse Col. Paty de Clam of being the devilish author of this miscarriage of justice. I accuse Gen. Mercier of being, through weakness, I suppose, accessory to one of the greatest iniquities of the century. I accuse Gen. Billot of holding certain proofs of Capt. Dreyfus's innocence and having kept them secret, and having committed this crime against the country, mankind and justice for a political purpose and in order to save his staff. I accuse Gens. Boisselard and Goussier of being accessories to the same crime.

"I accuse Gen. Pelloux and Major Ravary of having carried on a secondary inquiry in a spirit of monstrous partiality. I accuse three experts in handwriting of having made wrong reports, unless they are insane. I accuse the staff of carrying on in the press an abominable campaign to pervert public opinion. I accuse, first, the court-martial, of having violated the law in giving judgment on a secret document, and second, of cloaking this fault by an order, and of committing the crime of willfully absolving the guilty man.

"I have only one passion—that is the light. In the name of humanity, which has suffered so much, and which is entitled to happiness, my burning protest is but the cry of my soul. Let them drag me into the assize court and let the inquiry be made in the full light of day. I await them."

M. Zola's challenge will be accepted if his charges are not withdrawn or somehow thwarted. Paris will probably soon witness what may perhaps rank as the greatest trial of the century. It would undoubtedly be unwise to press the trial in the face of the present excited state of public feeling. There can be little doubt in the light of a multitude of indications that Zola and the other champions of Capt. Dreyfus are now in a minority in Paris and France.

There are moments in nearly all nations when the triumph of justice is impossible and this is one of those moments in France. It would be impossible for the matter to end at the present stage. It seems also impossible that the mystery attaching to the whole Dreyfus case can much longer be maintained.

The emphatic declaration of Germany that she is uninterested in the matter and the reticence of the French government has revived one of the early rumors to the effect that Russia was the country profiting by Dreyfus's alleged treason, the explanation being that the St. Petersburg government desired to know the real efficiency of the French war machinery before making the present alliance.

There was not any renewal today of yesterday's students' disturbances. Strong squads of police were stationed at all the bridges to prevent any mobs crossing the Seine. A committee of students sent a letter to Zola protesting against his attack on the French army. He replied today that he is unaltered in his opinion of the army, which he honors, but merely told the truth about certain individuals who were unable to dishonor the army as a whole unless they were permitted to remain now that their unworthiness had been exposed. M. Clemenceau, while not endorsing Zola, publishes a strong article demanding the fullest exposure, not only of the Dreyfus case, but of everything connected with the conduct of it by the war department.

## AS ENGLAND SEES IT.

## Dreyfus a Text for Comment on French Ways.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Dreyfus mysteries and sensations form the most congenial text for superior English comment on French ways, the Evening Post's London correspondent thinks. "The average English journalist," he says, "seems convinced that France is making herself ridiculous and despicable in the eyes of the civilized world, and plainly says so."

"To the spectator today the Dreyfus affair has become the most important question before Europe. M. Emile Zola's determined accusation against the chiefs of the army of willfully crushing an innocent man to hide and protect themselves, involves M. Zola's personal ruin, it thinks, if false, and a grave peril to the republic if true. M. Zola is the last man to be gagged by officialdom. An open and complete trial now seems inevitable."

"The general belief is that the government at last sees the necessity of making a clear breast of the whole affair as the lesser of two evils, and those who claim to know believe that this may give a severe shock to French reliance on the Czar and the Russian alliance. The inevitable conclusion from the revelations of this week is that certain French war officials were in 1894 regarded as in the pay of foreign powers. Dreyfus being a Jew, was chosen as a convenient scapegoat. Unless M. Zola is quite misjudged here, where he has become personally well known in recent years, he will not rest until the whole truth is out, let popular delirium against him be what it may."

"Meanwhile the Anglo-French difficulties on the Nile and Niger proceed quietly, almost mysteriously, towards a settlement. Semi-official statements appearing this week in the Paris journals as telegrams from London, but probably inspired from the foreign office, suggest that the activity of the French so-called scientific expedition on the upper Nile country is being used as a lever to secure better terms from France in the pending Niger bargain. Trespass upon the Nile country Eng-

land is determined to resist, for absolute British domination there is essential to her 'Cape to Cairo' policy.

"It is probably this French element in the Nile question, far more than fears of the disclosures of British policy to the Mahdi, which induced Gen. Kitchener to forbid newspaper correspondents to accompany the Egyptian army, excepting only the approved Reuters' agent, Gen. Lord Wolseley's remark that war correspondents are the curse of modern warfare is recalled, and there has been a terrific outburst in journals here against this attempt to muzzle the press. Mr. J. M. Maclean, a Conservative M. P., has added fuel to the flames by declaring that the absence of war correspondents, other than military men, on the Indian frontier, has led to the suppression of the truth about the Tirah campaign, to the great detriment of British interests. The probability is that Gen. Kitchener sees that he could not admit English and keep out French, German or American correspondents, while probably he feels, what the Spectator blurts out, that the public is a mob, and that a mob cannot govern armies well. When Parliament meets, he may have to revise that opinion."

## THE LIBERAL PROGRAM.

## Forecast of What the Opposition Will Do.

New York, Jan. 15.—A cablegram to the Evening Post from London says that the Liberal leaders and their followers are pulling themselves together in view of the meeting of Parliament. They will generally support Lord Salisbury's attitude in the near east, and would gladly see an alliance between the Powers who seek trade not territory, as against the Powers who would, instead, make large grabs in China to the exclusion of other nations. On the Nile and Niger questions Liberal opinion is divided, but the front bench fear the predominance of the powerful Chamberlain element, though past experience suggests that Chamberlainism probably will prevail in the near east.

The Liberals oppose the government policy and methods in toto in home politics. The local liquor veto most probably will be expunged from the official liberal program, as the result of the sympathy assumed by Mr. Herbert Gladstone's onslaught on the tactics of the extreme temperance section. Liquor-license reform will take its place. Ireland remains, however, the most difficult problem. Probably seven out of every ten Liberals hold that home rule cannot be given the first place. The House of Lords question must supersede it. The Dilnotte members of Parliament, who keep closest to the Liberal party, publicly resent this attitude, and Mr. Swift Macmillan, writing to the papers this week, predicts dire things for liberalism if the pledge of precedence given to Ireland be abandoned.

## AMERICAN AXES.

## They Are Cutting Into the English Trade in Tasmania.

London, Jan. 15.—A British workman in Tasmania recently wrote to the colonial office stating that American axes were monopolizing the colonial market. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, sent copies of the letter to all the chambers of commerce in the manufacturing districts. The Birmingham chamber discussed the matter at length, and sorrowfully admitted that the American style of axe suited the colonists, and that the British manufacturers would not or could not copy that style.

One gentleman frankly confessed that the American axe beat the world for quality and price, and that what was driven into timber it could be pulled out again, an obvious advantage that the British axe often lacked. This outspoken member quite upset the chamber, which dropped the subject without attempting to draft its observations.

## WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

## Effort to Keep Them From the Front Parity Successful.

London, Jan. 15.—The protest caused by Sir Herbert Kitchener's order that newspaper correspondents could not accompany the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Sudan has been effective in a degree. The order has now been so modified that correspondents will be allowed to go as far as the head of the railway without hindrance, but to go beyond that point permission will have to be secured from Sir Herbert.

The war office, encouraged by the successful muzzling of the native press in India, apparently desired to shut out any news, except that from official sources, reaching the public. Now that the Anglo-Indian press and private letters are beginning to make it clear that the whole India campaign has been a disastrous failure, the British public ought to understand the necessity of correspondents being allowed reasonable freedom of speech.

## RELIGIOUS PLAY.

## John the Baptist Produced in Three German Cities.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Sudermann's much talked of play, "John the Baptist," was produced here to-night. Much interest was manifested, owing to the fact that its production had several times been forbidden, and that its presentation was only made possible by the intervention of the Kaiser, and five-mark tickets sold to-day for 100 marks.

Many distinguished persons were among the crowded audience. The play met with a cool reception. The dialogue was unpoetical and unimpressive, except in isolated passages. The play was produced simultaneously in Dresden and Stuttgart.

## Gen. Laussier Resigns.

Paris, Jan. 15.—Gen. Laussier has resigned the military governorship of Paris.

Underwear Prices Reduced 20 Per cent at Auerbach's, 623 Pa. ave.

## AUTONOMY IS NOW DEAD

Havana Riots Redound to the Benefit of Insurgents.

## FOUR DAYS OF ANXIETY

Blanco Begs His Followers Not to Desert Him—Critical Moment in the Palace Courtyard—Patriots Continue Active—Pando Trying to Regain Lost Ground.

Havana, Jan. 15. Via Key West.—Never has Havana witnessed four days like these just passed. The trouble began on Wednesday at 9 o'clock in the morning and ever since the city has been in a state of siege. Soldiers of all the corps are parading and guarding different parts of the town, except the volunteers, who, since Thursday, have not been called to arms because the government saw that they sided with the rioters, and could not be counted upon. The riots have been the death-blow to autonomy, as they prove that not only the Cubans do not want it, but that the army, the volunteers and the Spanish element generally will not consent to it, and are determined to fight against it.

Bayonet and cavalry charges have taken place in the parks and thoroughfares of the city, and 1,000 soldiers have been required to keep order. The attacking mobs were composed at first of army officers of different corps and grades as high as colonels, but afterward of all social classes of Spaniards.

The most serious and imposing moment of trouble was on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Blanco had placed the Fifth battalion of volunteers inside the courtyard palace. Outside the Plaza Armas large crowds gathered, shouting, "Long live Weyler!" "Death to autonomy!" "Death to Blanco!" and the volunteers inside the palace began shouting the same. They were subdued by the energetic action of several officers of the regular army, who, with the volunteers, stood in silence and made them fall into ranks.

The correspondent was at the palace at that moment. Gen. Blanco and all the palace officers were in great suspense, for had not the volunteers been subdued there is no telling where the trouble would have ended.

Saying that the volunteers could not be counted upon, the civil guards from neighboring towns were immediately called. Col. Parguera came with 500 civil guards, and he said to have saved the situation. Since then about 7,000 cavalry and infantry soldiers have been ordered from the country into the city to keep order.

It is believed that Blanco now he could depend neither on the volunteers nor on the Order Public or military police, who also sympathized with the rioters. Blanco was weak at first, but taking in consideration that he had no backing either of the volunteers or the order public, it is believed he has since become more downhearted over the occurrence, and has repeatedly begged his friends not to abandon him in these trying moments.

Discussion and El Reconcentrado, whose offices were entered and destroyed, have not resumed publication. All the other liberal papers have strong military guards and police.

The Diario published on Thursday an editorial saying that the occurrence was the greatest victory ever won by the reconcentrados. "Death to autonomy!" The only fruits so far of the trouble have been a new bando (decree) muzzling the liberal press, and the abolition of the constitution of American papers. During the trouble no one was killed, although several were wounded during the cavalry charges.

A few shots were fired, but no one was killed, although several were wounded during the cavalry charges. Gen. Blanco, taking a conciliatory attitude, has released the chief disturbers who had been arrested. The openly expressed opinion is that autonomy will never be successful, even if they have to fight against Spain to prove it, and as the Cubans do not want it either, autonomy has become a pitiable object.

Trouble is feared ahead, and many prophesy that this is the beginning of the end of the Cuban war. The cause of all these troubles is the unyielding hatred of the Spanish element to the granting of any liberal concessions or power to the Cuban element, and it is a warning lesson to those who imagine that the Cubans will have any show when they lay down their arms.

The immediate excuse for the riots was that the press was too outspoken. The paper "El Reconcentrado" having written an article alluding to the past conduct of a captain who greatly distinguished himself for his deeds of arms during the reconcentration of the Cuban army, and the 180 persons who have mysteriously disappeared from the Jefatura, the office of the chief of police during Weyler's time.

His two last and most conspicuous victims were Arizpe and Escalante, two well-known young men, who were mached near Palatino, a Havana suburb.

He led the forces of Orden Publico and always had charge of conducting the political prisoners from the fortress to the wharf for transportation to Ceuta or Chafarinas. He took special delight in maltreating them, and ordered his men to tie them without any consideration. Of all these acts he always boasted. His deeds of cruelty have so distinguished him that when Blanco came he was welcomed by Governor Briones to remove him from the police force, in order to satisfy public opinion.

He was accordingly transferred to the regular army and his accomplice, the police inspector Escalante, was expelled from the island. It was the allusion to all these facts by El Reconcentrado that caused all the troubles of the last four days.

The release of the agitators and the muzzling of the liberal press has had a most distressing effect on the supporters of autonomy, who now admit its death.

Jose De Puga, military commander of El Rincon, Havana province, was executed by another Spaniard, by the Cuban Col. Juan Del Gado for going to the insurgent camp to bribe some of the officers to surrender.

Pando, at Oriente, is trying to reconquer some ground from Gen. Garcia.

The insurgents are very active all over the island. Many cablegrams from New York to the local press have been suppressed.

Americans here are badly disappointed about the non-arrival of the Maine, which was announced as coming by the Diario de la Marina.

## QUIGG REMAINS AT THE HELM.

New York Republican Leaders Will Re-Elect Their County Committee.

## New York, Jan. 15.—The Republican local leaders held a conference today to map out a program for the annual meeting of the county committee, which will be held on Thursday evening. It was unanimously agreed to support the present officers for re-election, so that President Quigg will continue to be the nominal head of the machine.

## SUNDAY RIOTING FEARED

All Eyes Are Turned Toward Havana Today.

## SENOR GOVIN WILL ARRIVE

He Is the Most Hated of All Autonomists, and His Coming on a Holiday May Lead to Serious Trouble—Frequent Bulletins From Gen. Lee.

## An Alleged Adventurer's Operations in Ottawa.

## ENTERTAINED BY ABERDEEN

An Individual Representing Himself As an Officer of the American Geological Survey Office Reputed—Met Prominent Canadian Officials.

## JOIN ISSUE WITH THE COMBINE.

Denver Papers Independent of the Department Store Deal.

## M'KISSON WILL CONTEST

Affirms That the Election of Hanna Was Illegal.

## ACCOMPLISHED BY FRAUD

The Combine Candidate Will File Notice of His Purpose, and Papers and Evidence Are Now Being Prepared in Support of His Assertions—Votes Purchased Outright.

## PLAYED A LOSING CARD

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—It has been definitely settled that Robert E. McKisson will contest the election of Mark Hanna to the Senate. The contest will be made on the ground of fraud in the election, and the claim will be set up that several votes were purchased outright for Mr. Hanna.

Notice of the contest has to be filed within thirty days after the election taken place, and McKisson's papers and evidence are now being compiled with care, and will be sent on to Washington within a few days. Mr. McKisson will attempt to show that Mr. Hanna did not have enough legal votes to elect him, and that the only legal candidate is himself.

The Senate is obliged to take cognizance of this matter. Mayor McKisson went to Columbus to-day and is preparing the testimony. All the evidence that is being collected for the grand jury will be used before the Elections Committee at Washington.

## COMBINE LEADERS CONFER.

Charges of Bribery in the Ohio Contest Will Be Pushed.

## HE ADMITS TAKING \$75,000

William Reinecke Leaves a Confession Behind Him.

## The Fleeing Kentucky Trust Company Manager Says He Left to Support His Family.

## WAR IN A "BLIND TIGER"

Twelve Victims of a Moonshine Saloon Brawl.

## DORA CLAY TRUDGING HOME.

Unable to Get a Horse, She Is Walking Back.

## MANY DESERT THEIR LOOMS.

Cotton Workers in New Bedford Leave the Mills.

## CAUTION!

Beware of substitutes for Gayton Coal, as some unprincipled dealers are offering inferior coals as Gayton at Gayton prices, namely, \$5.25 per 2,240 pounds, delivered, and sending short weight, 30 not delivered. Gayton is a very difficult-looking coal. If you want a first-class fuel, ask for Gayton Coal—stove, egg, nut or furnace—and insist on having it at \$5.25 per 2,240 pounds, delivered. Forthright Coal Co., 1368 E. W. ave. Jan 16

## Manhattan, One Dollar.

Cheviot and Madras \$1.50 and \$2 Manhattan Shirts, \$1. J. Auerbach's, 623 Pa. ave.

## JOIN ISSUE WITH THE COMBINE.

Denver Papers Independent of the Department Store Deal.

Denver, Col., Jan. 15.—The managers of the four daily newspapers here who were recently served with notice by the managers of fourteen department stores that unless rates were reduced 30 per cent, they would withdraw all advertisements, to-day notified the store managers that they would accept no advertising from them except at an advance of 11 per cent over the old card rates.

Nearly all trade and labor organizations in the city have declared a boycott on the department stores combine, and they are very lightly patronized. None of them have advertised since Sunday except by handbills, and the ordinance against this method of advertising is to be enforced.

## An Alleged Adventurer's Operations in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 15.—Somewhat of a sensation has been created here by the movements of an individual signing himself "Alex. Macdonald, C. E., U. S. Survey, Washington." He managed to get an interview with Surveyor Ogilvie, and Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior and played his cards so cleverly that he was invited to a Yukon luncheon by the governor-general.

Lord Aberdeen. He represented that his mission to Ottawa was official, for the purpose of unmasking some Yankee sharpers who had induced some wealthy men, like Dr. Dewey, the governor of Virginia, and others to purchase Klondike mining claims on the strength of the signed recommendation of Canadian officers of the geological department. He wished the genuine signatures of the surveyors, and Mr. Ogilvie and others, which had actually been photographed and printed for his use.

But Mr. Ogilvie's suspicions were aroused. For a man who said he had spent several years on the Yukon, Macdonald's pronunciation of the Indian names in that region was a little foreign. An inquiry was telegraphed to Washington and the response showed that Macdonald had been playing a double game. It said:

"No such man as Alexander Macdonald is connected with this survey. He was here recently representing himself as having been associated with Mr. Ogilvie, in proving the one hundred and forty-first meridian for the Canadian survey."

Macdonald left Ottawa about the time the response came to hand, but had inserted in one of the local papers an item to the effect that "Alexander Macdonald, the Alaska explorer, who is here seeing Mr. Sifton regarding the Yukon country, in behalf of the United States Government, this morning wired the wealthy New York syndicate accepting their offer of \$25,000 to make an exploration of Copper, White and Alaska rivers," and that the explorer was en route to New York.

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## M'KISSON WILL CONTEST

Affirms That the Election of